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of a poisonous snake occurring in the vicinity of the boundary of New York City that the writer has ever received—excepting the numerous copperheads captured on the Palisades along the west shore of the Hudson. The specimen described was caught just ten miles from the city line.

It is particularly interesting to note that the reports of rattlesnakes occurring in southerly Westchester County have also been confirmed by a large yellow specimen being captured on a hill near Sherman Park, this being seventeen miles from the city line. The collector informed the writer that there were several other snakes seen on this same hill, which is of a ledgy character.

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AN UNUSUAL RED SALAMANDER

A few days ago while chopping cord-wood with my friend Dr. Bremer of the Harvard Medical School, I was surprised to find, under the bark of a hemlock log, a brilliant red salamander. I thought first that I had the red eft form of the common pond salamander (*Notophthalmus viridescens*), though the situation was not one where this creature would be expected. Next I thought of *Spelerpes ruber*, but I knew instinctively that this also was improbable on account of the location. An examination showed that it was an aberrantly colored individual of *Plethodon erythronotus*. This species, if examined closely in a living state, will often be seen to show scattered, minute red dots in the black areas, showing that the red pigment is not really confined to the mid-dorsal region. It probably exists along with the black pigment wherever this occurs, but only shows when

the more dense black pigment is absent. Now supposing this black pigment to be completely wanting, the result would be a salamander similar to that which we obtained at Cohasset, Mass. I have no doubt, judging from similar cases, that a single unit pigment character has been lost with this, at first sight, rather startling result. While the common term albinism and melanism have one a latin and one a greek origin, I presume for the sake of euphony that this predominance of red pigment might well be called erythrism. The specimen is No. 3527 of the Amphibian Collection, Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, Cambridge, Mass.

THOMAS BARBOUR,
Cambridge, Mass.

NOTE ON THE SWAMP TREE TOAD (*PSEUDACRIS TRISERIATUS*)

But few definite records have been given for this interesting little amphibian in the Middle States. In New York it does not appear to have been noticed except in the southern part of the state. In New Jersey it has been reported from Signac, Plainfield and in Gloucester County. In Pennsylvania it has been found in the lower part of Chester County, and at Pine Grove in Cumberland County. I am now able to add another record based on two living examples in my possession, received from M. E. S. Mattern, who secured them in late April, along Lizard Creek, near Bowmans Station, in Carbon County. In Maryland it has been obtained at Jennings, as reported in COPEIA, No. 2.

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